WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

The State Election. There seems to be somedoubt in the minds of the people in regard to the next election, and opinions expressed by some of our cotemporaries relative to the matter are calculated to mislead them .-Many are under the impression, in consequence of the failure to ratify the amended Constitution, that no election can now besheld, as the time designated in the old law, (the first Thursday in August,) having passed. This is an error. 'The Convention submitted nothing to the people but the Constitution as it was proposed to be amended by that body. Before its adjournment, and in order to submit the new Constitution to the people, they postponed the regular State election until the third Thursday in October, by an ordinance which we republish below. This postponement, we have been informed, was done by the influence of those politicians who expected to reap the benefit of the gain of twelve members to the West, as is provided in the second section of the ordinance. The rejection of the new Constitution, however, will frustrate any such schemes, as the third section provides that the ordinance shall have no effect, except that the election shall be held at the time designated. An exception is made in the case of the county of Harnett, because the Convention at its first session divided the representation of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, by giving to the former two members of the Commons and to the latter one. This was agreed upon between the delegates from those counties, in as much as Harnett was taken altogether from Cumberland.

It does not follow that because the new Constitution was rejected that the postponement of the election is illegal, for that may have been rejected upon its merits and not because of the want of any power in the body proposing it. The argument, however, that shows a want of power in the Convention to propose the new Constitution doubtless goes far to show a want of power to postpone the election. But this is a point we do not desire to raise. We do not fight against impossibilities. The person elected as such, in the October election, will be the Governor of the State, and this being a foregone conclusion, it behooves us to select the proper man to execute the important duties of the position devolving upon the Chief Executive of the State in times like these, for whether in office rightfully or wrongfully, his power for good or evil will be the same.

The opinion, therefore, that on account of the failure to hold an election on the first Monday of this month, will necessitate the appointment of a Provisional Governor at the expiration of Governor Worth's term, on the first of January next, or that a Proclamation by the Governor designating a day for an election will be required, is erroneous, and that on the third Thursday of October an election will be held under the usual form, as provided by law, prior to the year 1861.

The following is the ordinance of the Convention on the subject: ANTORDINANCE

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ELECTIONS IN NORTH CARO-

people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled That all elections for Governor of the State of North Carolina, members of the General Assembly, ter be held on the third Thursday in October, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions. as are now prescribed law.

Sec. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Columbus, Davie, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson, and Mitchell. shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New Hanover, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Wake, Randolph and Guilford, shall elect three members each.

Sec. 3. That all laws in contravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed; Provided, nevertheless, that in case the Constitution be not ratified by the people this ordinance shall have no effect, except that the elections shall be held at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may vote for a member as heretofore provided. Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That nothing in regulating the time of holding said elections. Ratified in Convention the 20th day of June, A.

Gen, G. W. Logan.

We learn that G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, a general and an ex-member of the late Confederate Congress, is a candidate for the office of Governor against Jonathan Worth.

our purpose to advocate Gov. Worth's reelection. Having enlisted in his cause, it would be unnatural did we not watch with interest the signs of the times, and feel clated or depressed as the indications pointed altogether, for them to forget the establishments to the success or defeat of our favorite, and this, too, although we have heretofore difered from him in toto cælo on many points. and upon which we never expect to be reconciled. Feeling thus, we confess the announcement of the candidacy of the Hon. Gen. Logan causes us some uneasiness. As a General, he can doubtless show a record bright with instances of successful strategy and personal daring displayed against the ruthless invader of the sacred soil of his native land. His successful leadership, arduous services, and "hair-breadth 'scapes" from his many perils will doubtless command the vote of every comrade who shared his hardships and his dangers in the glorious militia. As a member of the chief council of the nation, his records will doubtles show that in the intervals of rest from active duty as a militia man, procured by his establishments in her midst, which can be drawn military skill, he devoted himself to the upon at pleasure, the fact of which produces a task of restoring order to the confused legislation of his beloved country.

We are, however, not able to lay before Wescott has established a new grain store, on Princess, near Water street, and manifests a spirit of enterprise in serving the public, which will in and gallant services of the Hon, General, as time meet with its own reward.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL. professional engagements elsewhere prevented us from bestowing the attention upon his actions that they doubtless deserved, get the debt of gratitude they owe to the and, indeed, we only assume that they ex- City of Baltimore. Her magnificent char-General. Of other facts concerning him have linked the citizens of that city to the (his Adjutant General ought to be able to orphans, daily and nightly, the noble chardo it well,) so that the people may have, in an authentic shape, the facts of his life. the prayerful blessings of tens of thousands dle. So far as we know the whole of the thoughtfulness have formed a bond of un-Hon. General Logan's official life was spent | ion and sympathy between her citizens and in the service of the late Confederacy, "so- our people that will increase with each succalled." As a public man, if he was not Con- ceeding year. We sincerely desire to see federate, he was nothing, and yet he now this attachment strengthened and cultivaclaims to be the peculiar Union candidate. And it is this that causes us uneasinessthe combination of Union, Military and heretofore existed. Confederate records; and then, too, they say he advocates the white basis. He is a thing can be found.

be able to inform our readers more of this remarkableman.

The President and the People.

The enthusiasm of the people along the route of travel in welcoming the President and his distinguished companions, means something more than respect to the Chief Magistrate of the country. Presidents before this have passed through the States for a short holiday from heir labors at Washington, but the reception extended to President Johnson is without parallel. The telegraph keeps us well posted as to the speeches on the occasion of his various receptions, but they cannot, in the bounds of ordinary dispatches, intimate a tithe of the enthusiam of the people.

In Philadelphia, where the city authorities, blinded by political madness, disgraced the people they represent, in refusing to receive in a fitting manner the President of the United States, the citizens themselves nothing dau ted gave him a reception more public. The Professors will be recognized grateful and warm, as it came spontaneous from the hearts of the masses, without the stiffness and pomp of official preparation. But in New York, the authorities vied in vain with the citizens to extend a welcome fitting to their distinguished guest. The Mott and Warren passed away, it must be military procession; the costly decorations along the line of march; the inscriptions plest experience in America. Still vigorand devices upon banners; the words of ous and in the full possession of his capawelcome; the magnificent banquet, and above all, the enthusiastic reception by half million of people, surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed on this con- the teachers I have ever heard, he is the

Presidential tour. Many evidences exist that a great political revolution is going on at the North. The harmony of the Philadelphia Convention gave some proof of it, and this Western trip of President Johnson will demonstrate that his manly and patriotic couse has the hearty endorsement of the people. Such receptions as have been given him by the masses, prove that the great body of the Northern people are favorable to his policy, and in this manner express the wish to see the Union prac- in the U.S. Navy, and the author of a tically restored, the South reinstated in work upon the diseases of Mexico, has seen Congress, social and commercial intercourse between the sections renewed, and the animosities and divisions of the past buried slike eminent in their various branches, and in a reciprocity of confidence and justice.

Nor is the presence of the distinguished military and naval commanders without its significance. The visit is more or less a political one, and the companionship of will be recognized two North Carolinians, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the Dr. W. T. Howard, formerly of Warrenton, favorite heroes of the war with the North- and Dr. M. J. DeRosset, formerly of this ern people, at such a time, standing beside the President while delivering the bold and ence of nearly twenty-five years, has become patriotic speeches which characterize all familiar with the diseases of the South and his receptions, and frequently responding will be enabled to teach his students lessons to the calls upon them, means some of value. His apportunities for becoming thing more than official courtesy. Hence- acquainted with the peculiarities of disforth those officers may be classed among eases of this climate must be vastly supethe President's supporters. In fact, since rior to the Professors of more Northern the distinguished party left Washington, we have an official denial that Gen. Grant would attend the Pittsburg Radical Convention on the 25th September,

The result of this tour must, then, have much effect upon the October and November elections. The very enthusiasm of the people and the strength of the President gene in the Medical Department of the among them, will give a boldness and confidence to the Conservatives that must tell at the ballot-box. The President has appealed from the disapproval of a Radical Congress to their constituents, and we hope of Maryland; regret at parting with so valuable a and believe the appeal will not be in yair. We think the Fall elections will be the this or dinance contained shall be so construed as end of Radical misrule—that the people to restrict the General Assembly hereafter from will stamp with their disapproval the mathe citizens of the North will complete what was practically accomplished in April 1865, but what has almost been lost to the country by the mad ambition of bitter partizans. We shall watch the farther pro-We have, as our readers know, declared gress of the President's party with great in-

GRANARIES .- While the attention of the South is turned towards, and its people strongly interested in, the production of grain, it is not unwise, Society paid a high tribute to his merits, which are transforming the grain into a condition suitable for use. The demand for bread in our ommunity is sufficintly great to support many granaries constantly running. By the late destruction of one of these establishments, the re- All of them are and have been for several mainder, to meet the increased demand, are under the necessity of running day and night. Feeling somewhat interested in the work, we visited the establishment of Mesers. Mitchell & Huggins, yesterday, to observe the facilities they were in possession of to enable them to assist in supplying the community. We were very much pleased with the result of our investigation, and found that their facilities were equal to our most exaggerated

Lord, for grinding hominy and cracked corn, a if their enemies could better fit them for few days since, we were in error in stating that it was the only machine used for the purpose in this city. The patent, it is true, is different, but Messrs. Mitchell & Huggins possesses a machine which enables them with great rapidity, to turn out meal, hominy and cow feed, at one and the same

and we have alluded to them in order to exhibit leasant conviction that our citizens are not wanting in enterprise, and are not totally blind to the public good.

In this connection we would state that Mr. E.

Baltimore_University of Maryland. and orphans.

The people of the South will never forist because he is a North Carolinian, an ex- ities, dispensed with a lavish hand to the member of the Confederate Congress and a destitute and suffering people of the South we know nothing, and we feel sure our Southern people with "hooks of steel."readers are equally ignorant. We trust In thousands of homes throughout the some friend will write a biography of him, Southern States, the abodes of widows and ities of Baltimore are borne to Heaven in ted into a still more intimate and durable commercial and social relation than has

We have every reason to believe that Baltimore will receive a greater share of the perfect "Ready Reckoner," wherein any- trade of the South this Fall than ever before. Outside of the heavy obligations the Possibly, during the campaign we may Southern people are under to this city, new enterprises and redoubled energies on the part of her business men present solid claims to our patronage. Her direct communications with Europe through her merchant marine enable her to obtain importations as cheaply and expeditiously as her more Northern rivals, while freights, by water and sail, should certainly be as cheap or cheaper on account of a nearer proximity to Southern markets. Her merchants are beginning to be alive to these advantages, and will beyond doubt avail themselves of

But we desire, to-day, more particularly to call to the attention of the medical students of the South, the superior advantages of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, in connection with its claims upon our people, especially upon North Carolinians. An advertisement in another column will exhibit the names of the Faculty and their announcement to the as the leading medical men of Baltimore. Professor N, R Smith has had for nearly half a century a national reputation as a Surgeon, without a rival in Baltimore and almost without any competition. Since admitted on all hands that he has the amcious intellectual powers, he teaches the student what he knows to be true. An eminent physician has said of him; "Of all most practical, the most original, and gives We cannot but look with hope upon this the largest number of examples from his own personal experience," Prof. Aikin bears the reputation of being a full-grown

> Dr. G. W. Miltenberger, the Professor of Obstetrics, has the enviable reputation of being one of the best medical scholars in America, and could fill with ability any chair in the School. He enjoys the largest general practice in Baltimore. Dr. McSherry, a native of Virginia, formerly a surgeon disease in every clime and country. Drs. Johnston, Chew, Donaldson and Butler are as teachers and physicians are second to

> none in the country. We desire, however, to call attention especially to the fact, that among the Faculty city. Dr. Howard, by a successful experischools, who has never seen a sick man in this section. Dr. Howard's reputation in this State is second to none, and the State Medical Society at its late meeting, in Raleigh, adopted the following preamble and resolutions upon learning of his appointment to the Chair of Physiology and Hy-University of Maryland

> The Medical Society of the State of North Caroof this State, to the Chair of Physiology and Hyrene in the Medical Department of the University member of our Society, and pleasure in knowing that the Medical College of Baltimore has secured the services of one go eminently qualified for the

Therefore resolved, That the State Medical Soeiety unanimously tender to Dr. Howard, our best he Fraternity, in every respect worthy of their

Dr. DeRosset carries with him a most enviable reputation. A careful and extended course in some of the most celebrated schools of Europe, added to four years of arduous labor and valuable experience in the field and hospitals of the South, during the war, gives him advantages possessed by few physicians of his age. The Medical but not a member of it, the Society could take no official action.

Such are the Faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland .vears disfranchised on account of their Southern sympathies. And the question addresses itself to every true Southern student-why should they pass them by-their sworn friends, -and go to their enemies to spend the pittance, of which they failed during the war, to rob them? There might be some excuse for this unnatural conduct. the practical duties of the profession ; but so far from this being true, we believe a better practical cours : can be obtained in Baltimore than fart ier North. The student will also live in a community of those cieties of the University of North Carolina who have offered them bread instead of June 1st, 1865, by the Hon. Wm. H. Bat stones; who fed and clothed our hungry and tle, L. L. D. We had the pleasure of list naked heroes, under the pains and penal- ening to this address and expect, in its pelovely women, unused to toil, wearied their on that occasion. The subject-The Uni-

necessaries of life for their suffering widows every graduate of the institution.

Conspiracy Against Ex-President Davis-It is with reluctance always, that we admit in our columns any thing reflecting upon the personal character and integrity of any individual. Matters purely personal have generally no interest for the public, and to the depraved taste of those who delight in private scandal, we have no desire

Justice and truth, however, sometimes As the matter now stands we are in a mud- of grateful hearts. Her own liberality and demand the publication of matters reflecting upon individuals—especially is this true, when such individuals have themselves disregarded the rights and courtesies of private life. The case of Lewis Bates, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, has for some weeks attracted the attention of the public. We have refrained, however, from publishing anything concerping it, until very recently, when the letter of Col. R. A. Alston appeared in our columns. To-day we publish an article from the Tallahassee Sentinel, containing extracts from a letter of Mr. Gibbon, of Charlotte. From the statements of these gentlemen, the testimony of this man Bates in reference to Mr. Davis is entirely false. It seems difficult to find any other motive for the perjury than a desire for the blood of Mr. Davis.

We think it strange that this man should be retained in office by a company asking wish him success patronage at the hands of Southern men.

That he lives undisturbed by even a threat of violence, is a palpable refutation of the oft repeated assertion that Union men are not safe among us.

Mr. Davis and the Death of Mr. Lincoln. Among the perjured villains procured by Judge Advocate General Holt to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was a man by the name of Bates. This man Bates swore that he was present when Mr. Davis at Charlotte, N. C., received the telegram announcing the terrible tragedy perpetrated by Booth at Washington, and heard from him expressions of your paper, as well as your patriotic inter-

the only one who availed himself of the opportu- these papers. My object is to direct atnity growing out of such presence to realize a good thing" by swearing to a lie for the gratification of Holt and Stanton. Among others, then come an important branch of industry in Philadelphia, a gentleman of high scientific at- view, to point out, not only to our own citbon has written a letter which appears in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of the manner in of grapes, and consequently the manucoln's death. We copy as follows:

"We had just heard of the surrender of Generfirst brought the news narrowly escaped the guard I am greatly in error, be pronounced equal, house when he related it. Soon after a cavalry escort approached the town, healed by a civilian, on recogned as Mr. Davis. He stopped at the ouse of Mr. Bates, an agent of Adams' Express ompany, where he had been invited by telegraph I was within a few feet of the door when he alight- subject in hand, and treat it in that plain Chemist, and has a long and large experi- ed from his horse, and, ascending the step, he made a short address. Not a word was said upon Mr. Lincoln's death, for nothing of it was then known. The door of the house being locked there

"As he remained in this position, an agent of the telegraph office passed me, carrying a dispatch When the envelope was opened Mr. Davis read the nearest him, he handed it to him and remarked, This is a very extraordinary communication.'-No other word was uttered by him. As soon as it was glanced over, the gentleman inquired, 'Shall I read it to the people.' Without a word of reply. seemingly occupied with sad and serious thoughts Mr. Davis moved on one side to make room for the gentleman, who read aloud the dispatch annountary of State, Mr. Seward.

theatre in Washington at ten o'clock at night, and a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the Secre-Not another word was said, and there was no ces I regarded attentively. All were silent with surprise, asionishment or doubt. For my own This Grape still grows wild in its native ing around me many of the brave men part, I did not credit the dispatch. The next morning early, I went with a friend to see Mr. Davis, in order to thank him for kindness to one of my family, whom he had permitted to pass the day, be found, uncultivated in the woods, gave to the armies of the South some of our lines to visit her brother, Major General -U. S. A., at that time stationed below Richmond In the course of conversation I asked Mr. Davis if he credited the report of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He replied gravely, in his usual manner, that he could not regard it as a mere report, for he had received a dispatch from General Breckinridge, who, he had reason to belive, was in communication with General Sherman's headquarters.

The grape, however, derives its name from
Scuppernous River or Oreek, where, among
my heartfelt thanks for their conduct as munication with General Sherman's headquarters whence the information was directly obtained. "He said he considered it, if true, the most unwhen Mr. Lincoln had expressed a disposition to accept or offer favorable terms.' It is generally acknowledged and known here, that nothing could be more unlike an expression of exultation or satisfaction than the demeanor and language of Mr Davis on this subject. The very contrary can be proved by several who have conversed with him, ho were much more intimate with him than I.write this to you as a simple act of justice to Mr. Davis, in reference to his position, without political or sectional bias of any kind, which I strive to

The bruge,

There is nothing at present so occupying the attention of our agriculturalist in some portions of Eastern North Carolina, as the ture of wine. The success achieved by perwith remunerative results in this section.— heats was champage, and such champagne forsake it. She has need of all her sons. lignancy and injustice and party malice wishes for his welfare and abundant success in his wishes for his welfare and abundant success in his new field of labor, and cordially commend him to our professional brethren and the citizens of Ballong the coast, we believe that the culleman and scientific member of along the coast, we believe that the cul- the comparison. This wine seems to have a stand by your colors. So now it is can be made profitable, under the new sys-

We begin to-day the publication of a series of some seven or eight articles upon this subject from a gentleman who has much experience in the matter, and we feel confident that their perusal will enable those who contemplate turning their attention to the cultivation of the grape, to inaugurate their labors with more system and intelligence, and remind others owning what is now thought to be sand-barrens, of their capabilities in this respect .-The articles will be published with but little intermission. In directing the attention of our exchanges of Eastern North Carolina to them, we are sure that no subject can be of more interest to a large portion of their readers. Wine-making must eventually employ the attention and labor of a considerable portion of the population, and we hope the day is not far distant when

Hon. Wm H. Battle, L. L. D.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Annual Address before the two Literary Soand their noble charities now provide the would like if it could get into the hands of litery departments.

reminded of the benefits derived and the pleasures enjoyed while a student, its history would but serve to attach them more closely to their Alma Mater.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Visiting the Shops of this fine Comnew Engine, called H. T. Peake, after the gentlemanly and indefatigable Superintendent of the South Carolina Railroad. We were much pleased with the compliment paid a deserving officer, and the good will, this respect shown to another company, exhibits. A fellowship of interest and feeling must beget harmony of action that will be mutually beneficial. The superior advantage of the Seaboard route must always make it popular with travelers. Energy and enterprise will yet make our lines of roalroads remunerative property. With the river bridged, and the connection through Petersburg effected, we expect vet to see passengers carried from Aquia Creek and Portsmouth to Mobile and New Orleans at great speed and with much comfort.

Cleaveland County.

We are glad to see that our old friend. G. W. Whitfield, Esq., editor of the Shelby Argus, is a candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. Whitfield was formerly a successful lawyer in Tarboro', but removed to the West on account of his health. We

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors-Having been solicited to write a series of articles on the subject of wine-making in Eastern North Carolina, I have taken the liberty to solicit the use of your columns to lay my views, and the results of my experience, before the public. The wide circulation of est in the development of the agricultural Now, it so happens that Bates was not the only resources of North Carolina, point to you person present on that occasion, though probably as the proper persons to whom to address tention to what will, at no distant day, beand there present, was Mr. Gibbon, formerly of this section of the country, and with this izens, but to those of other States, the eminent advantages possessed by North Carolina in the production of a superior quality which Mr. Davis received the news of Mr. Lin- facture of excellent wines, both still and sparkling. And these wines with proper management and suitable age will, unless if not superior, to any others whether produced at home or abroad. With this brief explanation I will at once proceed to the and practical style which may be of service to such as are disposed to invest their capital in this business:

THE SCUPPERNONG.

All that region of North Carolina, which, beginning with the bars of our coast, exinto the interior, and is timbered with long leaf pine, produces in a wild state a variety identical with it in genus, is called the Muscadine, and flourishes all along the banks lowing speech ; of the Yadkin, Catawba, Deep and Haw rivers-indeed upon most of our upland self fortunate that accident has given me streams, and is found in various stages of the pleasure of meeting with you to-day, perfection. But the highest development and of participating in the laudable ob of the whole genus, so far as at present jeets contemplated by your meeting; and is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in known, is, beyond doubt, the Scuppernong. that pleasure is greatly enhanced by seeseat; and on the waters of Pamlico and whom it was my good fortune to command Albemarle Sounds, specimens may, at this during the war. These mountain regions and in all their native luxuriance. Indeed, best soldiers, and it is due to them that I the first vine of the kind known to Euro- should declare, what I do here with infinoke Island, and to yield its annual crop of none better, braver or more devoted than fruit, as it did at the date of its discovery, the men of this and the adjoining districts. other localities, it was found growing soldiers. They have the proud consciouswild in the forests. The man who intro- ness of having performed their duty to the duced it among our cultivated plants, State, and this will be some compensation deserves a monument from our State, to them for the result of the war. And, "higher than the Pyramids, and more brother soldiers, whilst we acquiesce in the durable than brass." As a table grape result, let us not admit that the cause of it you well know its superiority; but it is not was unjustifiable or wrong. I accept the in that view I am now considering it. Its terms upon which we laid down our arms, wine-making properties constitute its chief in good faith, and it is our duty to observe that you are aware of all its capabilities in I shall never say that we had not right on this respect. Not only can a still wine, of our side—I shall never hold my State as superior excellence be made of it, but in guilty, or her sons as traitors. addition, a champagne, possessing all the The cause is not to be judged by success aroma of the still wine, together with the or failure. Success does not inevitably sive as well as elegant.

come sparkling. taining a headache in store for you next of them, and thus lighten the general burday, and a bad stomach from which you den by distributing it amongst us all. To Rheubarb or Calomel

ainous compound, whether invented in people or vitality to our State. New York, or manufactured in France, shall never equal it, but there it shall stand the aromatic, bland, genuine, and unsurpassable "sparkling Scuppernong." Having reached the limits I have pre-

scribed to myself for one of these papers, I will reserve for my next what I design to it will form on important article of our com- say on the subject of still Scuppernong wine, and subscribe myself. Very respectfully,

> your most ob't. serv't. A. J. BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1866.

An order will be published by the Secretary of War in a day or two, it is expected, directing the honorable muster out of serties of chains and dungeons; and whose rusal, to renew the pleasure experienced vice, on account of their services being no longer needed, of all the volunteer officers lovely women, unused to toil, wearied their on that occasion. The subject—the Uni-fair forms, day after day, to furnish food for versity of North Carolina—is treated in a in the Freedmen's Bureau and those doing the starving patriots of our own Southland, thorough and agreeable manner, and we provost marshal's duty in the civil and mil-

Agreeably to the provisions of the Ordivarious Counties on the amended Constitution was compared, Thursday morning, in the presence of the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State. Havwood is the only County unheard from, and pany recently we were shown a magnificent its vote is accordingly rejected. The following is the result, which the Governor will doubtless announce, by Proclamation, forthwith:

Ashe,	4
Beaufort,148	830
Bertie,240	139
Bladen,	362
Brunswick,6	216
Buncombe,	256
Burke,	201
Cabarrus,	128
Caldwell,	37
Camden, 2	222
Carteret,327	40
Caswell,	145
Catawba,	34
Chatham,442	782
Cherokee,	1
Chowan, 10	124
Clay,	2
Cleaveland,	32
Columbus, 60	177
Craven, 65	668
Cumberland,	304
Curritnek, 19	384
Davidson,	436
Davie,	169
Duplin, 47	582
Edgecombe, 26	445
Forsythe, 639 •	263
Franklin,	525
Gaston,227	88
Gates, 5	162
Granville,	335
Greene,	126
Guilford,500	428
Halifax, 20	560
Harnett,	266
Haywood,	
Henderson, 417	38
Hertford, 6	241
Hyde, 56	158
Iredell,	125
Jackson, 230	32
Johnston,441	156
Jones, 32	114
Lenoir, 95	169
Lincoln,	16
Macon,	4
Madison,	19
Martin,	111
McDowell,	35
Mecklenburg,277	114
Mitchell,	14
Montgomery437	91
Moore,	282
Nash, 79	349
New Hanover, 70	585
Northampton, 6	367
Onslow, 19	273
Orange,	494
Pasquotank,	269
Perquimans,	107
Person,	397
Pitt,	547
Polk,290	30
Randolph,543	534
Richmond, 74	195
Rockingham,	496
Rowan,	137
Rutherford,	46
Robeson,	601
Sampson,	807
Stanly,	340
Stokes,	214
Surry,	314
Fransylvania,	180
Union,	200
Wake,	347
Vorren	402
Warren,	245
Watauga190	7
Wayne,	602
Wilkes,	109
Vilson, 77	381
Zadkin,	226
(ancey,	30

At a meeting held recently by the solof vines, which, in the popular language is diers of Anderson District, for the purpose styled the "Bullis." In the western parts of forming a soldiers' association, General of this State, a similar grape, and probably Wade Hampton was waited upon by a committee, and in response delivered the fol-

Brother Soldiers of Anderson : I deem my-

life and effervesence of the genuine French. make right or truth or justice, nor does Yet such, I assure you, is the case; and I failure always imply evil, wrong or falsecan vouch for the statement, from repeated hood. If the justice of a cause always incultivation of the grape and the manufac- experiments made at my cellar in this place. sure success, Poland, Hungary and Ire-The difficulty about the matter was, that land would not now groun under the heel owing to my want of experience in manag- of the oppressor, nor would the South be sons who have heretofore made experiing wines of that kind, I lost about 33; per reduced to the sad condition in which she ments, have shown beyond a doubt that the cent. by its bursting the bottles. However, finds herself to-day. But sad as is the concultivation of the grape can be followed that which survived the ordeal of our summer dition of our beloved land, we must not natural tendency to effervese, as any one duty to stand by your State. Her colors Major General F. J. Herron was present. may verify by bottling a sweet Scupper- are nailed to the mast, and let us stand or nong the spring after it is made. If the fall with her. Give her all the aid you can, wine be corked tight, it will invariably be- and if she sinks, at least let us go down with her. For these reasons I have discouraged Now, suppose such a Scuppernong pro- emigration. I believe it is your highest perly treated by a French Campagne ma- duty to assist in the re-establishment of law, ker, expert in his profession, and we shall order, peace; to help the widows and orhave a wine equal to anything foreign de- phans made by the war, and to endeavor ivered in our market, with this consoling to raise our prostrate and bleeding country. proviso, that you are certain you are regal- We may not be able to do much towards ing yourself with a genuine grape juice, alleviating the sufferings and sorrows of our and no drugged or medicated article, con- people, but we can at least take our share shall not recover but by copicus draughts the accomplishment of these objects—the of Hoda, or it may be, by hearty doses of highests that patriotism can inspire—I invoke your earnest co-operation. It will re-Turnip juice cunningly disguised, or cider | quire all your energy, all your strength, all however nicely managed, or any other vil. your endurance, to restore hope to our

We can expect nothing from the Government of the United States, whatever party maybe in power. The Convention at Philadelphia-where the North and South. burying the past, were to re-establish liberty, equality, fraternity-has declared the platform upon which the Conservatives propose to enter the next canvass. In the declaration of principles which compose that platform, I see it announced that the brave soldiers and sailors who suppressed the rebellion are entitled to the thanks of the na- riot. General Baird, who was in command, tion; that the debt incurred in that holy had general instructions under which he crusade is to be sacred, and that all Confederate debts are null and void. We pension he telegraphed on the 25th of February for the men that forged our fetters; but the soldiers of the South-men with empty sleeves or on crutches, such as are seen around me now-are to be branded outlaws rebels and as traitors. No fostering hand of a paternal govern- al consent. ment soothes or cares for their widows and orphans. The country and the government for which they fought, like their hopes, are dead, and they are thrown on | Aug. 30, 1866.

While The Official Vote on the Amended Consti- the cold charity of the world. It is our duty to open our hearts and our hands to our brave disabled soldiers, and care for the nance of the Convention, the vote in the families of those who fell in our defence. Whatever may have been the result of the cause in which they fell, remember that they died for us, fighting, as they honestly believed, to make us free. They offered up their lives a willing sacrifice for their country, and shame upon the man who would not help those who have lost their all in our behalf. I shall never turn my back upon any brave soldier who stood by his banner to the last, though that glorious RATIFICATION. REJECTION. banner maw be forever furled; though now

'There's not a man to wave it. And there's not a soul to save it. And there's not one left to lave it

In the blood which heroes gave it. Tis true that we have but little left to us; that weare impoverished; but we can at least share our pittance with those who have lost all.

To record the names of those who fought for us; to perpetuate the history of the gal-222 lant troops given by our State to the common cause ; to extend aid to those who are disabled, and to those whose protectors fell in the war, are the noble purposes of your proposed Association. I wish you God speed in this good work. I congratulate myself that I have been permitted to participate in these holy objects, and I pray 668 thad God may bless them to the fullest extent of your wishes. I thank you, gentle men, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and for the kindness with which you have received me.

FALL FASHIONS.

The Styles of Bonnets.

[From the New York Post.] Styles for bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ very materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are 158 intended particularly for evening, and are 125 used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets-which will be in time for the general opening next month—will 16 bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in 114 bonnets, is, in some respects, a novelty. When this material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opera hats is a unique 195 style, consisting of a small circle formed of 496 | five large velvet leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and wide steamers 601 of gossamer lace (either black or white, to sor suit the fancy of the wearer,) attached at 340 the side, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gypsy queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and when finished with lace, flowers and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants, in place of strings, in a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape made of marabout-a white, soft, 21,552 wavy down-with a wealth of cherry-color ed velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge both back and front. A cherry colored velvet band forms the inside trim tends its sandy soil for 40, 60, or 80 miles A SPEECH FROM THE GALLANT WADE ming at the top; streamers of velvet rib bon of the same color, a yard and a hall long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Franchon shape. the centre of marabout, and the edge con sisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves garnet colored, and shaded from the light est to the darkest hue, with a fall of mara bout at the back. Velvet leaves form the

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, peans, is said to be still growing on Roan- ite gratification, that I had in my ranks of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is besides the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban, the Mos cow, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black, or drab, and the Nelson,

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently import ed, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich and beautiful, and doubtless will be importance to our State. I do not know these terms faithfully; but whilst I do this, There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe about two inches wide. It is formed of or trich feathers, headed with jet beads. It will be a rich trimming, but will be expen-

Plumes to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usu al. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the display of orange. red, blue, green, purple, etc.

It is likely that much trimming will be fashionable this fall on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.

Falsehoods About the Riot in New Orleans. and that the latter had testified before the military commission that the attack on the Convention was planned at this meeting. and that he left the assemblage before the proceedings terminated. To the Times. which denied that he could so testify, as it was not true, General Herron has written that the statement is false, coming from whence it may. Some forty merchants and professional men met at the meeting, and the result of their conclusion was to advise white people, through a proclamation, to keep away from the Convention and avoid any tendency to an outbreak. The Lieutenant Governor also invited the newspapers to urge abstinence from irritating lan-

guage and conduct, which they did. Washington, August 29.—Some of the Southern friends of the Conservative cause express their apprehensions that the occurrence of the New Orleans riots, and the representations in regard to them which the Radical organs have imposed upon the people, will have an adverse effect at the elections. The President is blamed for his non-interference with military force to repress or prevent the emeute. But it appears to be in proof that the facts were kept back from the President until it was too late to use proper means for the prevention of the could have acted, if he had seen fit. But

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this city under the name and style of STOK James Stokley is authorized to receipt and set

JAMES STOKLEY. EVAN HANSLEY. 287-1t-31-1t